

1792-1799

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FRANCE

FIRST REPUBLIC

Sept 22, 1792 → Dec 31, 1805

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French Revolutionary Cal.  
Began at midnight Sept 21/22 1792  
at day of Vernal Equinox.  
Gregorian Cal. was restored  
Midnight DEC 31 / Jan 1, 1806

The years of French Cal were  
labeled # I, II etc.

1792

1777

15

1792

In 1792 when he was 15 ~~John~~  
Henry CLAY got a job in a judge's  
office. He studied law.  
By the time he was 20 he  
had become a lawyer.  
Then he moved to Kentucky

1792

John Paul Jones remained in France until he died in 1792

In 1905 his body was brought back & buried in the Chapel of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis

Aug 4, 1792

English Romantic poet  
Percy Bysshe Shelley  
was born in Field Place  
England.

Oct 13, 1792

The cornerstone of the executive mansion (later known as the White House) was laid during a Ceremony in the District of Columbia.

July 30, 1792

The French national anthem "La marseillaise" by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, was first sung in Paris.

Jan 9, 1792

Treaty of 1791 (TASSY)  
Russia secured control of  
the Crimea from Turkey  
Jan 9, 1792.



1792

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The Columbia ~~so~~ River was  
Charted

May 11, 1792

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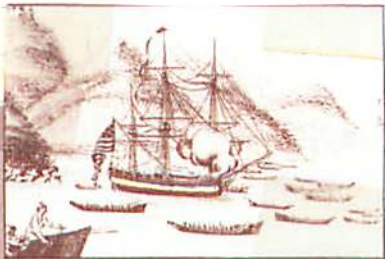
Capt Robert Gray took a daring  
chance and sailed his American  
ship, the Columbia REDIVIVA,  
across a sand bar & into the  
mouth of the Columbia river  
on May 11, 1792

Feb 20, 1792

Pres. Washington signed an act  
creating the U.S. Post office

May 11, 1792

On May 11, 1792 Captain Robert Gray sailed into the Columbia River aboard the American Ship, "Columbia Rediviva," discovering and naming this great waterway. ▶



Dec 5, 1792

George Washington was re-elected president; John Adams was re-elected vice president.

Apr 2, 1792

Congress passed the Coinage Act, which authorized establishment of the U.S. Mint.

Nov 6, 1792

## Battle of JEMAPPES

Sudden French attack won important victory over Austrian army at Jemappes (in present day Belgium)

Oct 13, 1792

The Cornerstone for the "White House"  
was laid Oct. 13, 1792  
on Nov. 1, 1800, when 2nd Pres.

John Adams moved in, 6 rooms  
were finished. His wife, Abigail  
came in 3 weeks

Building the White House took 10 years;  
part of it had rotted by the time  
it was completed.



Oct 13, 1772

A group of Freemasons marched from Georgetown to the site of what is now the White House and laid a cornerstone.

That evening after about 11th toast at a gathering of Freemasons at Georgetown's Fountain Inn, they grew hazy about where they had laid this stone. After 5

mine track, they went off into the night  
with only the faintest notion of what  
they had planted.  
Even now, they do not now refuse  
the measure that the Committee

June 1, 1792

Kentucky

Formerly part of Virginia,  
admitted to the U.S. Union  
as 15<sup>th</sup> state June 1, 1792

Dec 4, 1792

France's King Louis XVI<sup>16</sup> went  
before the Convention to face  
charges of treason (Louis was  
convicted and executed the  
following month.)

Dec 5, 1792

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George Washington was re-elected  
president's. John Adams was  
re-elected vice president

Dec. 11, 1792

France's King Louis XVI went before the Convention to face charges of treason.

(Louis was convicted and executed the following month)

1792

The MARSEILLAISE, the stirring French national anthem was written in Strasbourg in the year of 1792 by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a captain of Engineering in one night. Decree of July 14, 1792 confirmed Rouget de Lisle's song as the French national Anthem.

1792

Kentucky became a State



1792

(1729-1794) CHARLES HECTOR, COMTE ESTAIN, G

A French Admiral. Entered royal navy.  
1763 Was made Lieutenant General. 1771  
was Vice Admiral. Fought against English  
at West Indies and in America. When the  
peace was signed, was in command of  
the French and Spanish fleet before CADIZ  
1787- Was elected to the Assembly of Notables.  
1789- He commanded the National Guard  
1792- He was chosen Admiral by the

Legislative Assembly  
Apr. 28, 1794. Was executed for his  
loyalty to the royal family

Nov 6, 1792

French von Balitz & Jemappe

1792

Gas lights

Introduced, 1792, by British  
engineer William Murdoch (1754-1839)  
using oil from coal;

In 1802 - Murdoch began installing  
gas lights for industry.

1792

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Unzen, Japan erupted

14,300 killed	70% by cone
collapse	30% by Tsunami

Oct 7, 1792

George Mason died at  
his home (probably malaria)

1792-1802

## EPHEMERIDES

Published in U.S. 1792-1802  
by American pioneer astronomer  
Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806)

Apr 5, 1792

George Washington cast the first presidential veto, rejecting a Congressional measure for apportioning representatives among the states.



June 1, 1792

Kentucky became the 15<sup>th</sup>  
State of the union.

Apr 24, 1792

The national Anthem of France,  
"La Marseillaise" was composed  
by Capt. Claude Joseph Rouget de  
Lisle.

Apr. 25, 1792

Highwayman Nicolas Jacques  
Pilletier became the first person  
under French law to be executed  
by the guillotine.

May 17, ~~1954~~ 1792

The New York Stock Exchange  
was founded by brokers  
meeting under a tree on  
what is now Wall St.

1792

The Feuillants was a political club of supporters of Constitutional monarchy during the French Revolution in 1791.

Was suppressed by the JACOBIN club in 1792

Dec 20, 1792

The French assembly recommended  
new cal. based on 12 new 30 day  
months each of which be divided  
into three 10 day weekly cycles  
called decades.

PRIMIDI, DUODI, TRIDI, QUARTIDI  
QUINTIDI, SEXTIDI, SEPTIDI, OCTIDI  
NONIDI and DECADI

1792-1802

French Revolutionary Wars  
General European conflict brought  
on by French Revolution and  
developed into French wars  
of conquest.

Apr. 2, 1792

Congress passed the Coinage  
Act which authorized establishment  
of the U.S. Mint



Apr 5, 1992

George Washington cast the  
first presidential veto, rejecting  
a congressional measure for  
appointing representatives  
among the states.

Apr 24, 1792

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The national anthem of France  
"La marseillaise" was composed by  
Capt. Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle

Apr 25, 1792

Highwayman, Nicolas Jacques  
Pelletier became the 1<sup>st</sup> person  
under French law to be executed  
by the guillotine

1792, (Aug 10.)

In Paris 1792 the year of the Revolution.  
The Swiss guarded the King Louis XVI & his  
queen (Les Gardes du Roi)

When the mob stormed the Tuileries  
Palace, where the royal family were, on  
Aug 10, 1792, the Swiss Guards stood  
firm so that the mobs could reach  
the royal family over the bodies of the  
Swiss. One after another, they were  
massacred, fighting bravely till two

hatching were (wrens); also seen Sept 2  
and Sept 3, 1992.

The Swiss Thrushes were almost  
miped out. Only a few remained  
above.

There is a statue of a wounded  
man in Lucerne Switzerland  
Helvetianum fides a virtute

"To the fidelity and courage of the Swiss."

Apr 20, 1792

French Revolutionary  
Wars began

Sept 1792 - 1804

First French Republic  
after abolition of monarchy.

Aug 10, 1792

Swiss Guards were  
massacred at Tuileries  
palace in Paris.



Sep 21, 1792

National Convention abolished  
French monarchy  
and set up First Republic

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

(1761-1840) *Pere* Claude Francois D'AVOUE

French Statesman. Born at ~~Bat~~ Boulogne-sur-  
mer. Entered the Congregation of Oratory (1777)  
member of the National Convention (1792),  
opposed the execution of Louis XVI.

Refused to support prosecution of GIRONDISTS -  
Imprisoned and narrowly escaped death.  
First President of the Council of Five Hundred.

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

(1745-1796) Anthony Wayne

A famous American General, Born in Chester Co. Pa. raised a volunteer regiment (1776). Won some brilliant victories in the War of the Revolution. He is best known as the hero of the storming and capture of Stony Point (1779). He was elected (1784) to the Pennsylvania assembly. Entered Congress from Georgia (1791-1792). Was appointed General-

in-day of the national army (1792)  
called the Indian uprising in the  
West (1794-1795) - "It was known as  
"Mad Anthony."

Sept 22, 1792

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The French Republic was proclaimed

1792

The 22 yr old William Clark moved  
to the regular Army, with a lieutenant's  
Commission signed by George Washington.  
He served under Gen "Mad Anthony" Wayne  
& led an expedition to CHICKASAW Bluffs  
(near today's Memphis)

1792

The U.S. Merid was established in  
1792

1792, (Sept)

French Revolutionary Cal.

All Christian elements were excluded

Each month had 30 days + 5 extra days.

In leap year 6 extra days.

The first year of the French Republic started at autumn equinox, midnight of September 21/22, 1792. The years were ANNO I, ANNO II, and four years made a FRANCIADE. The month names were seasonal, so BRUMAIRE, FRIMAIRE, NIVOSE



PLUVIOSE, VEATOSE, CLEARING.

Each month was divided into 3 Ten-day

decades, the last 7 each being a day of

Next, the days were numbered to patients

Duod. There was an attempt to divide

the day in the document implies that this was the first feature of this car to be dropped

Buy 1805 the Christian Col was revised

Oct 20, 1792

1912 Dates J-BK  
MAINE

Without the use of a single siege gun, the French secured the surrender of Mainz, a town of Western Germany, near Frankfurt and were welcomed into the place by the partisans of the republic.

1792

## Battle of Valmy

Decisive

The French revolutionary forces defeated the allies who had come to the aid of the King's cause. This battle went far toward establishing the Republic.

1792-1794

British Columbia

Canadian Province, first charted  
by British navigator George  
Vancouver (June 22, 1757-  
May 10, 1798)

Dec 15, 1792

U.S. Bill of Rights

First 10 amendments to U.S.  
Constitution went into effect  
Approved by Congress and  $\frac{2}{3}$   
of states Dec 15, 1792.

Feb 20, 1792

Pres Washington signed an  
act creating the U.S. Post Office.

1792

1912 Dates - J-BK

## VALMY

DECISIVE BATTLE of the World.

The French Revolution had decimated the army; driving out of France 12,000 high born young men trained to arms, who enrolled themselves under Condé and other princes to overthrow French Republican rule. Insidiously threatened on all sides, France declared war on the great European powers, represented

by 60,000 Prussians, 45,000 Austrians, 15,000 French,  
forming 100,000 men and other, commanded by the  
duke of Brunswick. The French were defeated  
50,000 commanded by DUMOURIER, and in  
previous actions had been regarded as beaten.  
The battle harmed; the allies were regularly  
defeated; the French Republic was established  
and a new era commenced in the  
history of Europe.



Sept 1792

1912 Dates' J-BK

the French Convention decreed that  
the new French era should begin Sep 22, 1792  
the day of the true autumnal equinox  
and each succeeding year should begin  
at midnight of the day in which the true  
Autumnal equinox fell. Yr was divided  
into 12 mo of 30 day ea. In ordinary yrs 5 extra  
days from the 17th to 21st of Decr Sept. at  
end of every 4th yr was a 6th unplanetary day.

Following were 1st used in Nov 26, 1793  
 & discontinued until Dec 31, 1805 when  
 it was discontinued and the Oregon Co.  
 was removed.

For year 1793

Yanderville Sep 22 & Oct 21  
 Brumby Oct 22 & Nov 20  
 Fennell Nov 21 - Dec 20  
 Noyes Dec 21 - Jan 19  
 Florio Jan. 20 & Feb 18  
 Vail Feb 19 - Mar 20  
 Gammal Mar 21 - Apr 19  
 Flood Apr 20 - May 19  
 Frazier May 20 - June 18

Warden June 19 - July 18  
 Warden July 19 - Aug 17  
 Frazier Aug 18 - Sep 16

1792

Russia

Peace of Jassy between Russia  
and Turkey

Russians enter Poland

The French ambassador was  
sent back to France

1792

France

France declared war on Austria  
Trial of Louis XVI

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

Congress authorized the issue  
of a cent of 264 grains of copper  
and a corresponding half-cent.

1792

1912Dates J-BK

Egypt  
Plague: about 800,000 persons  
died.

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

Duties laid on spirits distilled  
within the United States, followed  
by an Act further regulating  
these duties and imposing a  
tax on stills

1792

Austria - Hungary

" Judenamt " was opened  
in Vienna



Aug. 10, 1792

Tuilerie was stormed by  
French mob during  
French revolution.

1912 Dates J-BK (a - fair)

1792 Sept

(1755-1794) JACQUES REVE HERBERT

Politician and journalist of the French Revolution. Born at ALENÇON. Famous editor of Le Père Duchesne (1790-1794), a rabid revolutionary journal. As a member of the revolutionary Commune, approved Sept massacre of 1792. Substitute prosecutor, procurer for the Commune (Dec. 1792) by whom he was presented with a civic crown. Insulted

more Authority as the time

1794 - He demonstrated Risperidone who  
saved his arrest and execution

Aug 10, 1792

1912 Dates J-BK

## TUILERIES

Royal palace in Paris was  
stormed again by a mob.

The royal family was forced  
to flee

SEP 17 92

1912 Dates J-BK

1735-1820 FRANCOIS CHRISTOPHER KELLERMAN,  
Duke of Valmy

A French general born near Rothenberg, Bavaria. In 1752, he entered the French Army; served throughout the 7 yrs War and the Polish Expedition of 1771. He warmly espoused the cause of the French Revolution and in 1792 was leader of the Army of the CENTRE. On Sept 1792, he repulsed the Prussians and delivered France in the famous victory of VALMY.

Attorneys he commanded the Army of the Alps, but was imprisoned for a yr. in an alleged charge of treason against the Republic and was liberated only by the fall of ROBESPIERRE. In 1804 he was created a MARSHAL of France and in 1809 was made Duke of Valmy. After 1812 he led the reserves in Germany and at the restoration attacked himself to the Bourbons. In 1814 he was created a peer.

Sept. 2-7, 1792

1912 Dates J-BK

### JAIL DELIVERY AT PARIS

During the French Revolution, Paris was for a time at the mercy of the mob. All persons suspected of assisting the royal cause ~~was~~ were thrown into prison and on Sept. 2 the massacre began under the direction of MARAT. Day & night the slaughter continued without interruption; without any

of stars, people were dragged from the  
jails and put to death without  
trial. The number who lost their  
lives at this time is variously  
estimated at from 4,000 to 10,000.



1792

## Battle of VALMY

#14 of Crazy 8 "15 Decisive Battles  
The French revolutionary forces  
defeated the allies who had  
come to the aid of the King's cause.  
This battle went far toward  
establishing the Republic.

June 20, 1792

TOULERIES 1912 Dates J-BK

The Tuileries, the old royal palace in Paris has been the scene of several conflicts. It was invaded by a mob on June 20, 1792 but little harm was done.

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

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A trader named WINNEY  
settled at the site of  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Sep 22, 1792

Eme. Post

Was the day the French  
Republican Calendar was taken  
to have begun.

The day of the proclamation  
of the Republic.

(This was also the date of  
the Autumnal Equinox in  
that year)

Replaced by Gregorian on Jan 1, 1806

June 1, 1792

(15)

Kentucky admitted to Union  
40,395 sq mi  
Frankfort

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

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Conquest of the GORKHAS and  
NEPAULESE by China

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

Washington & John Adams were  
re-elected.

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

First election in  
Canada



1792

1912 Dates J-BK

Russia & Scandinavia

Peace of JASSAY

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

Russia & Scandinavia  
GUSTAVUS III was assassinated.

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

France

TUILERIES stormed

1792-1806

1912 Dates J-BK  
Germany

Francis II

1792 - French revolutionists declare  
war against Austria

La Fayette, fleeing from Paris  
was imprisoned by Austrians  
in OLMÜTZ until 1796

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

Germany

Austria and Prussia  
form an alliance against  
the French disturbances

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

Whitney's cotton gin.

1792

1912 Dates J-BK

Gr Britain

United Fishermen

1792-1797

1912 Dates J-BK

France

War with the First Coalition

Massacre of the Royalists



1792-1795

1912 Dates. J-BK

National Convention. *France*

1792

1912 Dates J-BK  
France

the monarchy was abolished  
France became a republic

MN Sept 21/22 1792

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The French Revolutionary Cal  
started in France

lasted till 1805 when Napoleon  
went to Gorgon.

Apr 24, 1792

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The national Anthem of France  
"La Marseillaise," was composed  
by Capt. Claude Joseph Rogee  
de Lisle, an officer stationed  
at Strasbourg.

1792

The United States monetary system  
was established.

1792

Egyptian Plague  
Great epidemic of bubonic  
plague killed at least  
800,000 people in Egypt.

1792

Coal gas (town gas) - Butane  
(for lighting)

Apr 5, 1792

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George Washington cast the  
1<sup>st</sup> presidential veto, rejecting  
a measure for apportioning  
representatives among the states



Apr 20, 1792

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France declared war on  
Austria, marking the start  
of the French Revolutionary War.

Aug. 1792

1912 Dates J-BK

(1792) COMMUNE of PARIS

A rebellious civic government in Paris (Aug, '792). Through the personal pressure of its leaders it gained immediate ascendancy in the Assembly, and finally became the instrument of the violent element of the Revolution and dictated the policy of France.

1792-1815

1912 Dates J-BK

FRANCE & the Coalitions (1792-1815)

After 1804 - The NAPOLEONIC WARS

1792-1797 - The first Coalition

French reforms frowned upon by the conservative monarchs of Europe.

After the appearance of Napoleon in 1793 it was his ambition to spread throughout Europe the liberal ideas gained in the French Revolution and to make France the head state of Europe, channeling the

making Europe  
France was able to protect herself and her colonies  
from European great and interference; and then  
Europe, in her turn, was able to protect herself  
from Napoleonic greed and interference and  
Napoleon's dream of forming empire of Europe.  
By the Treaty of Vienna (1814-1815) the Austrians  
and Prussians monarchies were restored;  
Austria received back Venice, Milan, & Tyrol;  
the German Empire and Swiss Conference  
was established. The rest part of Warsaw fell  
into Russia as the Kingdom of Poland. Tyans;  
Battle: Vainy (1792); Gmagna; maring; Tyans;  
Flower; Karskaidin; Amberg; Wagram;  
Mollathano; mander; Told; Siege of Mantua

Sept 22, 1792  $\Rightarrow$  Dec 31, 1805  
Gregorian dates.

FRENCH CALENDAR

Calendar adopted by French National Convention  
Nov 24, 1793 and used in France to date  
the period from Sep 22, 1792 until Dec. 31, 1805.  
The decree (Oct 5, 1793) abolishing the Gregorian  
calendar was intended to dissociate the  
newly born Republic from both the monarchy  
and Christianity and to substitute a new  
chronology based on the decimal system  
and in harmony with astronomical and  
other natural phenomena.

Sept 21/22

of beginning the year at midnight

to coincide with the autumnal

equinox

of counted 360 days in 12 months, each with

30 days and added 5 complementary days

(Sept 17-21); the additional day of the Indian

leap year ceremony and was called the

Day of Reversion. Each month was divided

into 3 periods of 10 days, with the 11th day

a holiday in place of Sunday. The years

was marked in common numbers with

1792 as the year I. Each 4 yr period was termed

the period. A discussion of the Senate (Sep 9, 1805)

referred the Congress in California effective Jan. 1, 1806.